DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Cattle Mortality.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 1107-16—Stcs. 22-26-6, dated 6th July 1927, reviewing the statement of cattle mortality in the State for the first half of the year 1926-27.

2. Letter No. Per. 39-1—27-28, dated 22nd November 1927, from the Director of Agriculture, forwarding a statement of cattle mortality in the State for the year 1926-27, together with his Review thereon.

(Director's Review and statement are printed as annexures).

ORDER NO. D. 6730-39—STCS. 18-27-2, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1927.

Recorded.

The total cattle mortality during the year was 94,518, the mortality from contagious diseases being 35,916 as against 48,676 in the previous year. There was a marked fall in the number of deaths due to rinderpest, the figure being 10,321 as compared with 34,223 during the previous year.

The number of cattle protected against rinderpest, anthrax, blackquarter and haemorrhagic septicaemia during the year was 107,764 as against 1,36,613 in the previous year.

Government regret to notice that there was delay in the submission of the report and would once again emphasise the importance of punctuality as belated reports serve no useful purpose. It is noticed that lack of promptness on the part of village officers in reporting the outbreaks of epidemics often renders timely remedial action impossible, and Government would therefore request the Deputy Commissioners to take effective steps to enforce the submission of prompt and accurate information from the taluks in this important matter.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Review on the Cattle Mortality in the State for the year 1926-27.

1. The return shows that the mortality from all causes is less than that of the previous year. But this is only apparent, as there has been a falling off in the submission of cattle mortality returns by Patels in several taluks, especially in the Hassan District.

2. There has been a slight improvement in the number of cattle mortality returns submitted by Patels in the taluks of Bangalore, Seringapatam, Heggaddevankote and Kadur, but the percentage is still low.

3. (1) The cattle mortality returns from Patels have fallen off in the following taluks—

Dodballapur	Maddagiri	Tirthahalli
Devanhalli	Koratagere	Chitaldrug
Hoskote	Tiptur	Jagalur
Closepet	Chiknayakanhalli	Hiriyur
Magadi	Malur	Hosdurga
Mysore	Mulbagal	Challakere
Nanjangud	Srinivaspur	Holalkere
Chamrajnagar	Chikballapur	Hassan
Hunsur	Bagepalli	Alur
Malvalli	Shimoga	Manjarabad
Mandya	Nagar	Belur
T.-Narsipur	Honnali	Arsikere
Tumkur	Channagiri	Hole-Narsipur
Channarayapatna	Shikarpur, Arkalgud	Mudgere

(2) While the percentage of cattle mortality returns from Patels was very low in the undermentioned taluks:—

Bangalore	Hunsur	Chikballapur	Manjarabad
Devanhalli	Heggaddevankote	Shimoga	Belur
Hoskote	Yedatore	Shikarpur	Arsikere
Magadi	T. Narsipur	Hassan	Arkalgud
Mysore	Mandya	Hosdurga	Channarayapatna
Nanjangud	Malur	Alur	

4. With the exception of the taluks of Devanhalli and T.-Narsipur, it is very noticeable that Rinderpest has been prevalent during the year in all the above-mentioned taluks. This must be attributed to non-enforcement on the part of the taluk authorities of punctual submission of cattle mortality return from the Patels, resulting in the disease not being traced till it has taken a hold and spread to another village. Unless greater promptitude in this respect is strictly enjoined, the disease will continue to stay in the State and take a heavy toll year after year.

5. No cattle mortality returns were received from the Bangalore City Municipality.

6. Though there has been an appreciable decrease in the mortality from Rinderpest, there has been a considerable increase from other contagious diseases, especially Blackquarter which went up to 10,142 against 3,972 during the previous year. As it has been frequently pointed out, Blackquarter invariably attacks the more valuable and better cared for young stock, and with adequate allotment it would have been quite possible to protect a much larger number of young stock against this disease, especially as the people